



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

engaged in organized industry. Special emphasis is given to such uses as contribute to the greatest comfort and success of the individual worker, the business organization, and the nation. Progress, it is pointed out, can most easily be achieved by a careful utilization of the human factors of habit, inertia, and repetition. Instead of presenting new schemes of management, the volume renders a more timely service by (1) promoting a better adjustment between the mechanical and the human sides of works management, and (2) laying down some principles of industrial economics by means of which the quality of new schemes of management may be at least roughly tested.

Although it suffers somewhat from a repetitive treatment, the book merits the consideration not only of works managers, but also of all persons who are engaged in the direction of organized human effort.

Experiments in Industrial Organization. By EDWARD CADBURY.

London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. xxi+296.

\$1.60 net.

This interesting and suggestive book records various industrial experiments on a small scale but such as are being urged or tried out today on a larger scale in an attempt to adjust more satisfactorily the relations between the employer and the employee.

The experiments described are parts of a scheme of factory organization at the Bournville Cocoa and Chocolate Works. This scheme includes a carefully worked-out method of selection of employees, of education, of discipline, of remuneration, of provision for health, safety, recreation and social life, and of the creation of a savings and pension fund. The special significance of the plan is that it has developed over a period of fifty years with a constantly growing establishment that in 1911 employed over 6,000 people. So far as this one factory is concerned "business efficiency and the welfare of the employees" have been demonstrated to be two sides of the same problem. The policy of the firm has "paid" from both standpoints.

The author's presentation of this material adds to its value. His account of each feature is concise yet remarkably effective in giving just the information that is significant to one interested in any phase of factory organization.

The Union of South Africa. With Chapters on Rhodesia and the Native Territories of the High Commission. By W. BASIL WORSFOLD. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. ix+530. \$3.00 net.

This book falls into five parts. The first part is mainly geographical and historical; the second and third parts deal with the political organization of United South Africa; the fourth and fifth, with social and economic conditions. The historical section is little more than a sketch, with no pretensions to original